

Weekly Intelligencer.

JAMES E. FAYNE, Editor and Manager. TERMS, \$2 A YEAR. A deduction of 50 cents will be made if paid strictly in advance.

COURT COURSE—First Monday of April, August and December. GENERAL COURSE—First Monday of March and second Monday of October. PROBATE COURSE—second Monday of February, August and November. QUARTY COURSE—first Monday in each month.

ANNOUNCEMENT. We are authorized to announce Prof. C. D. Heston as a candidate for the office of County School Commissioner, subject to the action of the Democratic convention.

The only good thing about March is that it only lasts forty-one days.

Undoubtedly this is best—that is, all the good weather seems to have gone that way.

Democrats be on your guard, the devil of gold-bugism is in the garden with a pocket full of apples.

Who will be so bold as to stand up this week and say that Lafayette county does not want better roads.

Ex-Bill McKinley boasted in his Rochester speech that the last congress did more public business than any of its predecessors. So it did. It spent \$1000,000,000.

Mr. Cleveland every time he looks at the Cleveland Democrats' speech on our platform and that means free, unlimited silver coinage.

The Italian Government will not try to capture New Orleans. A foreign gentleman by the name of Packenham tried that once, and his friends had to take his body home in a cask of rum.

Parnell asks American-Irishmen to send him \$200,000 to carry on his campaign. If American-Irishmen have \$200,000 to spare, let them send it to Ireland who are suffering for food, clothing and shelter.

The St. Louis Republic has found a man down in Arkansas whose name is Jones, and who indorses Cleveland's opposition to silver coinage. The Republic is hunting the fence mightily closely for a gap that leads into the plutocratic fold.

A great end will have been attained in American politics when all men come to appreciate the fact that democracy is a fundamental principle of popular government. It means to the people that they are to be ruled by the people.

Col. Milton Moore, of the Third regiment, N. G. M., has been promoted to the rank of brigadier general. This is a well deserved compliment, as General Moore is one of the best military men in Missouri. Besides that, he is a native of Lafayette county.

A good many democrats are talking about Gov. Campbell, of Ohio, as a suitable man for the democrats to nominate for president in 1892. The congress that nominated Campbell devalued the free coinage of gold.

Senator Ingalls knows perfectly well what struck him, and says the Farmers Alliance is a phenomenon in American politics that is come to stay. He says that sectionalism is dead, that he will no longer keep the west and south asunder, and that in the union of these two there is power and dominion.

France has \$900,000,000 in gold and \$700,000,000 in silver. It has been observed that silver hasn't succeeded in running gold out of France; yet, even though the French dollar or its equivalent coins, have not as much silver in them as our glorious dollar of the daddies.

While the business is not a very extensive one, it has been suggested by a citizen of Lexington that a cob pipe manufactory would add not a little to the material interests of this town. It would afford a good market for corn cobs, which now are scarcely utilized, and would build up an institution of considerable merit.

After next week sugar should be cheaper. The new tariff will go into effect on April 1st. On that date granulated sugar will go down to 4 1/2 cents per pound, and the price of sugar in this country will be 1 1/2 cents per pound. If this result does not follow, the sugar tariff will be to blame.

The Lexington Intelligencer publishes the names of twenty-one silver wearers, yet in his eagerness to show up his side in the case he fails to say anything about the remainder of the great United States that has silently but firmly disassociated itself from the silver party.

Judge James C. Hale, of Shelbyville, Mo., insists that the late Federal Force bill is destined to be the leading issue in the next presidential campaign. With all due deference to the title the Intelligencer demurs. It is very doubtful if the aforesaid force bill ever is heard of again, but should it be the democratic party is big enough to take care of it. Fortunately the party is not so small that it is incapable—as some men think—of taking care of more than one issue at a time.

The cry of the silver men is that the gold supply of the world has been undergoing a continuous contraction for years past, and that to make all debts payable only in a single metal whose purchasing power continually increases gives the money power of the world an unjust advantage over borrowers and debtors and tends as surely as an unaltered business as would the use of a continually depreciating standard. They find some support for their position in the statement of Mint Director Leach for 1890, which says that of the \$92,845,000 worth of gold we produced last year \$18,105,900 worth, or more than half, was used in the arts, while of the \$7,000,000 worth of silver produced by us only \$9,201,000 was consumed in the arts.—Port Dispatch.

READ THEM.

The INTELLIGENCER presents two able arguments on the silver question in this issue. One is from the pen of Judge William Young of Lexington. It is a carefully written paper, and presents many points of view to the reader who desires to study this great question. The argument goes to the bottom of the subject and is as effective a presentation of the case as could well be made in the space. It is full of facts, and is unimpeachable. The other paper is by Judge R. Hughes of the Supreme Court of Virginia. Judge Hughes' paper will also be found to be able, logical and instructive. Owing to its length only one half of the paper is published this week. The conclusion will follow in our next issue. Let all friends of the constitutional rights of the people, read these two papers carefully, and store in their minds the masterly reasons they present for the free, unlimited coinage of silver as provided by the constitution.

WORK THE PRISONERS.

There is one way by which bad places in public roads may be improved in the county at little expense to the taxpayers. This is by working the prisoners confined in the county jail as provided by law.

The INTELLIGENCER is informed that there are nearly as many condemned here as there are twenty prisoners. Such of these as have jail sentences passed upon them are subject to work on the public roads, under the direction of the county court. These men could be utilized and a good deal of necessary work done at a very little expense.

If it becomes desirable to commence a system of macadamized roads, or to macadamize such places as can be made permanently good in no other way, the county court should purchase rock crusher and always have on hand as much as is needed in the locality of the crusher. In some places distant several miles from the crusher needed metaling the crusher could be easily moved.

The most efficient work the prisoners could do, though would be in grading drainage and crowning portions of public roads where the natural run of waters, or flat surfaces create and maintain mud holes. A small force of men kept constantly at work can accomplish a great deal of good in a few months.

GOING WITH THE PEOPLE.

Unless republican gold bugs and plutocrats find some way of tying Senator Stewart down, he is going to make trouble. He is already kicking clear out of the tracks of the silver party, and the republican party shall change its attitude toward the people, to make more trouble yet.

The fact is, that republicans like Stewart, Ingalls, Teller, Woolcott, Plumb and Jones, are ready to break away from republican plutocracy and downcast domination, and cast their lots with the people. They know that the demonetization, or limiting of silver coinage (for they both mean the same thing) will lead to the single standard of gold. They know that there are only \$600,000,000 of gold coined each year, and that when that is divided amongst 400,000,000 of people annually, that it is totally inadequate as a money supply. They know that the next thing will be the placing of our fiscal management in the hands of a national bank, one much like that which Andrew Jackson destroyed, only with still more horns and cloven feet. They don't want a board of national bank directors to be appointed guardians of the people's interests, no more than they would want a gang of rascals to be appointed to guard a flock of sheep.

One of the tricks of the gold-bugs is to say, "O, yes, I am for silver coinage, but let us take care of the tariff first." When did it ever become necessary for the democratic party to lay aside important issues and only press one at a time? Are we also to defer the issue against extravagance of expenditures, the robbery through pension sharks, and civil service reform? No, it seems not. Nothing but silver coinage is to be laid on the shelf; and yet there is no other issue the party can make that is of more importance, more vital, or stronger. The advice to drop this comes from Wall street—from men who think that by depriving the people of silver coinage they can the sooner put them in a condition of permanent financial helplessness.

The St. Louis Republic is still "wobbling" on the silver coinage question, but every time it spins around it swings a little closer to the Wall street side. It has established a Bureau of Information in New York, where some think all financial and political wisdom emanates, and it is hardly possible that it will escape being "biten by the snake" ere the June bugs fly.

If Missouri has ever had a legislature which did not earn its salary it is the present assembly. It has done nothing more laborious than to draw its pay—Sam Kellar in Laeade Republican.

Avast there, Samvel!—The least the average state legislature does, the more is it entitled to the gratitude of the people.

One of the most convenient collections of statistical facts, extant in the New York World Almanac. It is an epitome of political history; a compendium of information and an aggregation of things you want to know about almost every day of your life.

The "Plunk-n-store" bill ought to have passed. Otherwise our Farmer Legislature has done remarkably well. It killed ten bills to be passed one, and for that it deserves boundless praise.

The appropriation of \$150,000 to make a display of the resources of Missouri at Chicago in 1893 was one of the best measures that was passed by the Missouri legislature.

Undervalued Policemen. From Post Dispatch. Mrs. Knickerbocker: There was a policeman in the kitchen, counting out a pile of old cobs.

Mrs. Knickerbocker: What! Why, she is 69 years old, and as ugly as a crazy quill. Well, that policeman must have been hungry for a fact.

Free Coinage of Silver.

EDITOR INTELLIGENCER:—The discussion of the free coinage of silver should not be allowed to flag by the friends of that measure. Already can be seen a disposition on the part of some members of the democratic party as well as the republican leaders to ignore this important question. How, ever much politicians may endeavor to dodge education of the subject must go on. The people are vitally interested. It affects their interests too greatly for indifference and an issue must be made upon it and fought to a close in the parties and out of them, with or without the recognition of party manipulators.

Permit me to add my note to the discussion. Let that, at least, be free, barring a few and comparatively trifling accidents, all value has been produced by, and all wealth is but the accumulated surplus or unaccounted for silver, gold, precious stones, and many other articles in themselves unable to sustain life or give comfort, are by universal consent, not a more representing portion of stored labor. This is more accurately true in regard to the metals used as money—gold and silver.

Left to be governed by the natural laws of trade, silver would represent in the world the labor expended in its production. Not merely the actual work done in the mining, but the work done in the transportation of the labor of all the silver hunters, the successful and the unsuccessful.

From out of the mists of antiquity it has come down to us side by side with gold as the world's money. The attempt to do without it is a most serious thing, tried by some of the nations of Europe, is but an experiment. As yet it has not been subjected to a crucial test. It is an experiment which has not the experience of the world for all time.

At present its value compared with that of gold is considerably depreciated. It is claimed that its purchasing power is only eighty-one per cent. of that of gold. This has not been caused by the free coinage of silver, for its coinage was limited by law from the last eighteen years when there was no other time when there was no attempt to limit its output as money, it suffered no depreciation in value. At the time of the first legislative discrimination against it in this country it was slightly ahead of gold by the same comparative standard.

There have been many fluctuations in the comparative value of the two metals but they have always righted themselves hereafter. The present discrepancy is the greatest of which I have any information.

It is the belief of many, of whom am one, that the depreciation of silver is not due to natural causes, but is the result of unfriendly legislation—that, left to the natural laws of trade and finance, it would have continued to hold its own, as it has from time immemorial. It is also my opinion, that, once restored to its long enjoyed privilege, it would gradually right itself and assume its old place in the monetary system of our country, and of the world. But predictions are unsatisfactory, and conjecture is profitless. This money we know. Silver has fallen in value in comparison with gold. The evil, or inconvenience, is already upon us. What shall we do about it?

Let me it be remembered that the value of money is not in the metal, but in the confidence of the people. The value of money is not in the metal, but in the confidence of the people. The value of money is not in the metal, but in the confidence of the people.

That every argument in favor of excluding any part of the silver of the world from the privilege of coinage, is a stronger argument in favor of excluding it all; and that any proposition to coin any part of it, includes stronger reasons for granting the privilege to the whole.

Of course this does not apply to subsidiary coins, fractions of a dollar, of limited legal tender value, and intended only for local circulation. The whole theory of coin money is that the metal used is already the standard of value in exchange of commodities, and that the stamp of the government, upon it, is only a guarantee of its quantity and fineness, and this only gives it currency, and enables commercial bargains to be transacted with more facility. This is an unalloyed piece of the same metal, of equal weight and fineness, is worth as much as the coined piece, less the cost of coinage.

When the people of this land shall become more thoroughly educated in the true principles of republican government (and I believe they are now becoming more so than at any other time in our history) they will make the chief foundation stone of all their political and social reforms. Underlying that, as under the tariff question, is the contest of the two principles of government that have been at war since the birth of civilized society—the centralization, which has for its ideal an imperial government based on the right to govern, and the republican ideal, based on the rights of man.

Legislative interference with the natural course of trade or finance is always at the expense of productive labor, and that is always suggested by those who reap personal advantage from it. In a republic such as ours, legislation should bear with absolute equality on the rights of all classes of citizens. There is no other safe rule. This is the very soul of democracy as it stands as a wall of defense against plutocracy on the one hand and communism on the other.

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At the opera house Monday night, a negro man made a speech at Officer Minnaugh, of the police force, and the "copper" knocked him down. There was very little excitement.

The Nashville students gave a very creditable performance at a largely colored concert at Hagen's opera house Monday night. The performance was somewhat old and tame, partaking of a thin mixture of minstrelsy and concert, but no doubt a pleasing treat to the colored people present.

A man giving his name as Sibley drew several hundred dollars from the First National bank at Sedalia on a forged bill of \$5 and had a shipment of cattle from Windsor, Mo., to Chicago. The Sedalia bank's draft on the buying company's Chicago bankers was honored, so that it got nothing.

The Western Candy company, composed of W. B. Claggett, A. J. Schramm and Erwin Haackler, has been sold to Schuette & Smith, of Chicago, who have changed the name of the concern to the Schuette & Smith Candy company. Messrs. Claggett and Schramm will still continue to travel for the new firm.

In another column will be found the advertisement of G. W. Francher & Co., who have recently established a large blacksmith and repair shop at Corder and are fully prepared to meet any demands for first-class work in this position. Persons of the INTELLIGENCER residing in the neighborhood of Corder are assured that Francher & Co. are worthy of consideration.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Stewart entertained a large number of friends a day or two, in honor of Ben Blincoe's birthday. The guests arrived at 8 o'clock. Social games and music were the chief amusements of the evening. At the proper time the guests were invited into the dining room where an elegant supper was served. The guests took their departure each with a warm remembrance of the evening.

Bill Price, colored, against whom five indictments for assault with intent to kill were returned by the last grand jury, and who is now in the county jail for having terrorized the people of Alma some months ago by riding through the streets and firing a pistol, went violently insane in the jail last week, and had to be chained down. Dr. Strangh, the county physician, was called to treat him, and he was frenziedly attacked by the negro, escaping, however, without any bodily harm.

Circuit Court Docket.

April Term, 1891. Hon. RICHARD FIELD, Judge. CHARLES L. EWING, Clerk. CHARLES S. MITCHELL, Deputy. HAYWOOD H. HEATHMAN, Sheriff Clerk.

Term begins Monday, April 6, 1891, at 9 a. m.

No. ATTORNEYS PARTIES. 1 Wallace & Chiles, Sheawalter & W. C. vs. Samuel L. McCartney, Charles Cooper et al., Mattie Myor.

2 J. M. Callahan, Hicklin & W. C. vs. Hugh T. Stultz, Elizabeth W. Roberts.

3 W. B. Price, W. C. vs. John Catron, Stephen S. White.

4 W. B. Price, W. C. vs. Lewis H. Day, et al., Emily Simmons, et al., J. C. B. & L. R. H. G. A. & V.

5 T. J. Powell and Adama, adm'r. vs. Mary Leung et al.

6 C. O. Smith vs. Isaac V. Roberts, et al. D. W. Cooper & Co.

7 Isaac V. Roberts, et al. vs. Alex. Fox.

8 Geo. A. Barnett et al. vs. H. C. Francisco, trustee.

9 I. W. Day et al. vs. Sarah Jane Chapman et al.

10 John A. Ward vs. M. P. Rye, et al.

11 Sarah E. Corwell et al. vs. W. S. Thomas et al.

12 John E. Bacon, assignee of C. W. Gordon vs. Maggie A. Nichols et al. William Brown.

13 John Simon, Jernson C. Butler vs. Henry C. Francisco.

14 Henry Elam, Charles J. Moore et al. vs. G. H. Moore et al. ex parte.

15 G. H. Moore et al. vs. Winsor Coal Co.

16 C. A. R. R. Co. vs. Bonanza Coal Co.

17 Thos. A. Castled et al. vs. Lafay Co. Bank.

18 Ben. F. Peangas et al. vs. McCord, Nave Mercantile Co.

19 Thos. Gibbons, Perry Coal and R. R. Tran Co. vs. W. G. McCasland et al.

20 John Schable, William Fletcher. vs. William Hillman et al. Chris. Knickhoff.

21 Herman Knick. vs. C. S. Mitchell.

22 Adolph Bruns, et al. vs. John Schable, William Fletcher.

23 Arthur W. Lewis vs. McCormack H. M. Co.

24 Wm. Dalton et al. vs. McCormack H. M. Co.

25 Mary and H. P. Finck, Fannie Robinson vs. Lizzie Robinson.

26 W. H. Boerke, Dan Fitzgerald vs. Bovie, Heddins Grocery Co., Richmond Sandford.

27 Kimble, W. & P. vs. Estate of Samuel Shaw, dec'd.

28 John Meyer vs. John Muir et al. City of Lexington.

29 David Curry, Miriam C. Null vs. David C. Reed, ex parte.

30 Ella Robinson vs. Daniel G. Robinson, Mirnera Lewis.

31 Richard Lewis vs. George Young et al.

32 Geo. Chalmers et al. vs. Martha A. Young et al.

33 Wm. W. Barnett et al. vs. Wm. H. Payne et al.

34 Supprena Reed vs. H. C. W. Jr.

35 John Perry vs. John H. Werry.

36 Alice Parry vs. Albert Jones et al.

37 E. W. Howard et al. vs. E. Rothchild & Bro.

38 David Victor vs. Belle Garrison.

39 Belle Garrison vs. Sterns Mayer & Co.

40 D. Victor vs. John H. Campbell & Co.

41 Robert L. Greer vs. Barton Hrow.

42 David Victor vs. Richardson Baker Grocery Co.

43 C. H. Barron vs. H. S. Barron.

44 For Sale. The residence of the late Rev. James Green on South street. For terms apply at the house. mh2812

45 An obituary of the late John W. Bledsoe has been received, and will be printed next week. Mr. Bledsoe died March 19th, of typhoid fever.

46 A set of resolutions, passed at a recent mass meeting of colored people at the Second Baptist church, will be printed next week.

47 Religious. No business importance was transacted at Wednesday night's meeting of the congregation of the Presbyterian church.

48 Rev. Charles Barnes has been placed in charge of the late Methodist church at Anville, by the annual conference of the church in session at Springfield, Dr. Wm. Jones, of Sedalia, was continued as the presiding elder.

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